VOLUME VII .-- NUMBER 1141.

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 19 .- The alleged piratical steamer, Telegrafo, which the Seminole was sent after, was sold on account of her crew, but was afterwards condemned as a prize by the

The Treasury Department learns that the deputy marshals and revenue collectors are blackmailing to a great degree.

Two hundred and fifty men have recently departed Southward en route for Cuba.

A recent interview with General Lee, regarding the proposed meeting of generals of both armies at Gettysburg, next week, for identifica-Lee will eventually attend; not that he wholly approves of the measure, but regarding the meeting as a foregone conclusion he thinks his presence due to the men he commanded, as the meeting will be historic, and because be desires to avoid the misconstruction which would be placed upon his refusal by enemis of

Miss Anthony was, finally, excluded as a delegate from the Laber Convention, by a vote of

CALIFORNIA.

BAN FRANCISCO, August 19.-Vice-Presiden Colfax, Senator Stewart, and others, appealed to Secretary Boutwell to allow drafts on the Sub-Treasurer in New York, to relieve the stringency in the money market here. The appeal has not been officially answered.

A rumor prevails that Mr. Boutwell has permitted one firm here to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, thus taking advantage of public necessity for private profit. The proposed action is severely denounced by ment pervades the community.

The steamship China has arrived, bringing J. Ross Browne and eight hundred and fifty

PENDLETON ACCEPTS.

CINCISNATI, August 19 .- Pandleton is out in a long letter accepting the nomination for

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS. LONDON, August 19 .- It is said that the Eng-Mish minister to Buenos Ayres, Hon. William Btuart, will go to Madrid in the same capacity. The death of Charles Moore, member of the

British Parliament for Tipperary, is announce The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have been summoned by Archbiehop Culien to meet in council to discuss public questions.

The recent amnesty decrees of the French Emperor are viewed by the Paris press as an abandonment of his past policy and a pledge

Le Boeut, it is now said, will be French Minister of War. The Vicar of Alcublas, in Spain, with a body

of Carlists, gave battle to the Spanish troops, and succeeded in getting himself and nineteen of his followers captured.

THE COUMENICAL COUNCIL. Bzhlin, August 17.—It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed a common action with respect to the Œ 311 nical Council, if the resolutions adopted by Senical Council, if the resolutions adopted by power of the Pope threatens the peace of En

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Proceedings of the United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina—August Term, 1869.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. GREENVILLE, S. C., Tuesday, August 17.— The court was opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hon. George S. Bryan, presiding. The grand and petit jurors answered to the

Ex parte John B. Earle, in re. Thomas J. Pickens. Petition to establish lien. J. M. Adams pro pet. Ordered that petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, and that it be referred to C. G. Jaeger, Registrar, to assess to d that clerk furnish W. J. Cla and C. G. Jaeger with copy of order.

Ex parte Edmund Gilmore, in re. R. C. Miles. Petition to establish lieu. F. W. Mc-Master.pro pet. Ordered that petition be referred to W. J. Clawson, Registrar, to report as to liens, after notice to lien creditors to rever their liens.

referred to W. J. Clawson, Registrar, to report as to liens, after notice to lien creditors to prova their liens.

Ex parte Wm. J. Fariey, of Chester. Petition for final discharge. Walker & Bryce propet. Referred to W. J. Clawson, Registrar, for final hearing, and to report, &c.

Ex parte Wm. C. Keith, assignce, in re. C. C. Langston. Petition for confirmation of sale. J. J. Norten pro pet. Referred to W. J. Clawson, Reg. star, to report, after giving notice to lien creditors to show cause why said sale should not be confirmed.

Criminal Docket.—United States vs. Richard White. Perjury. A true bill having been found against defendant, ordered that a bench warrant do issue for his arrost.

United states vs. Marshal Evertt. Witness, Young Simoson, Violation internal revenue laws—distilling without paying tax.

warrant do issue for his arrost.
United States vs. Marshal Evertt. Witness, Young Simoson. Violation internal revenue laws—distilling without paying tax.
United States vs. Jerusha Newton and J. Riley Smite. Witnesses, Willis Medlin and Elizabeth Stane. Idem.
United States vs. Gibson Porter. Witness, Young Stapeon. Idem.
United States vs. Gibson Porter. Witnesses, James R. Smith, Thomas J. London and G. M. Thomas. Violation internal revenue laws—distilling without paying special tax.
The following order was granted in each of the above cases: The within named parties having been called, and failing to answer, it is ordered that scrite facias do forthwith issue upon their recognizances, returnable first Monday of Settember next.
The grand jury returned into court with the following bills with fludics as follows, viz: True bills in each of thee cases: United States ve. Banjamq Cash. Violation internal revenue laws, section 44, act 1868.
United States ve. Banjamq Cash. Violation internal revenue laws, section 44, act 1868.
United States vs. Martin carner. Idem. Sections 5 and 6, act July 20, 1868.
United States vs. Columbus lettit, Idem. Sections 5, 6, 7 and 44, act July 20, 1888.
United States vs. Benj. Cash. Iden. Sections 5, 6, 7 and 44, act July 20, 1888.
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United States vs. Benj. Cash. Iden. Sections 5, 6, 7 and 44, act July 20, 1888.
United States vs. Benj. Cash. Iden. Sections 5, 6,

Idem. Find eleven dollars and imprisonment of seven moths. United facte vs. William Hill. Idem, Idem, Idem. Faced eleven dollars and imprisonment seven moths. United States vs. John Cole. Idem, Idem, Idem. Hined eleven dollars and imprisonment

Idem. Hined eleven dollars and impression months.

Soven months.

United State vs. Wm. H. Goodlett. Obstructing revents officer. H. H. D. Byron, assistant deputy, and James Birnie, Eeq., for the government. W. K. Easley, Eaq., and W. E. Earle, Esq., for defendant. Jury No. 1, oblarged with this case, returned into court with a yerdict of "No gaulty. E. S. Irvine, foremen." The arguint of this case elicited a good deal of interest, the detendant seing one of our best citizens of for years, Sanding.

under this title in Harper's Magazine is that occupation of this Mr. J. W. DeForrest, who writes sketches so interesting. We have heard his name in connection with novel writing, he performed the duties of Bureau Major at Greenville, S. C." It seems to have become whatever connection, now returning from the en was appropriately and pleasantly answered some time since by the "Charleston Mercury." As usual, he was a scribbler, a correspondent of some Northern paper, and must write "sketches." He made repeated attempts to force himself into Charleston sozirently necessary, however, that sketches of Charleston society should be written, and they were-the author having never seen what he The article before us reminds us very much

of this gentleman. The author commences by enumerating the characteristics of the 'chivalrous and semi-chiva rous Southrons.' and among others, remarks that "they have fewer of the virtues of modern society." We are somewhat at a loss to find out the precise meaning of this phrase "virtues of modern society," as indeed we are at the word semichivalrous. He explains that by chivalrous and semi-chivalrous he does "not meacrackers, sand-hillers and other low-downers, and again he says, "I speak of the gentry, th educated, the socially influential, the class which, before the war, governed the South, the class which may soon govern it again." Of the said class we feel ourselves pecfectly safe in saying that Mr. DeF. knows nothing at all, except, perhaps, either what he may have learnt from his semi-chivalrous low-downers, or as a looker on, in official capacity. Social intercourse with them he could never have enjoyed while "Bureau Major;" nor, indeed, in any other capacity since the war. The people of the South have become too suspicious the Northern "virtues of society," to mingle at all with its representatives.

But to return to these "virtues of modern ociety." If by this phrase he points out the happy attribute of the Yankee to be pleased at an insult, and highly delighted at the mere prospect of a blow, since he hopes always through its means to fill his pockets; if he means by virtues the still more Christian characteristic of accepting pay from the seducer of one's wife, and claiming one's rights only when the said pay is no longer forthcoming; if, in short, the gentleman refers to the incorrigible propensity of the Yankee to ignore ut-terly all honesty or veracity when placed in the scales against the "almighty dollar," we agree with him that the South is much more free void of them. If this be virtue, we pray to Almighty God to be preserved from its influ-

The gentleman has devoted a great deal of paper to a description of what he calls the "pugnacities" of the "chivalrous Southron." He says "the weakest man by nature, the man who, at the North, would no more fight than he would jump out of a second-story window, will, at the South, resent an insult by blow, or, perhaps, a stab or pistol shot. Here he brings in as instances several street rows, bar-room rencontres, &c., which, at the South, are confined to the low-downers of

whom he speaks.

The Southron he sketches would not be found here. He has mixed up strangely, too, this pugnacity with self-respect, and, apparently, without understanding the difference. We do not propose to explain it, nor to discuss the merits of duelling. We can only here again regret the necessity which compels Northerners to sketch society of which they have seen nothing. "The superior civilization and higher culture at the North" have done away with duelling and taking to smashing each other's noses and pulling out each other's eyes in a genteel and artistic manner. Where such innocent little amusements are enjoyed it is absurd to speak of the outrageously barbarous oustom of putting a weaker antagonist on an equal footing with oneself. In reference horrible picture—something terrific—to at-tract the attention of readers, and be himself the hero who can escape through the might dangers. He says: "The pugnacious customs of Southern society explain in part the extra ordinary courage which the Confederates dis played during the rebellion. A man might as well be shot doing soldierly se vice at Bull Run or the Wilderness as go back to Abbeville and be shot there in the duel or street encounter which awaited him. The bullet hole was a mere question of time, and why not open one's arms to it on the field of glory." might suppose from this that all men at the South died by the builet or bowie knife. How terrible it must have been to this gentleman himself to be in such constant expectation of a bullet among his ribs; and then in the end to be disappointed. To the shame of Greenville be it spoken. "Oh ye brave who fight for glory" or the Freedmen's Bureau, I fear veracity i

not one of the "virtues" of your "society."

To prove all his bloody assertions, however he mentions, as an instance, "a dignified old planter who won in his youth, by dint of frequent fights and quels, the sirname of 'Tiger Bill.' In one famous encounter, this antique worthy, disarmed, prostrate and neld down doubled his legs over his adversary's back, and rowelled, from loins to knees, with Span-We should like to witness the wrath of the said dignified planter upon hearing his little "affaires d'honneur" described in as expressing his desire that the author a died at the South, where all men die by

the same means. It is needless to say that this is utterly false. There is an old saying that no falsification is so injurious as that which bears the appearance of truth. The "Carolinians of the seapoast," upon whom he calls, will perceive directly that this assertion is one of that character. But the gentleman proceeds, and observes that "the high-toned gentleman is not civil to outside barbarians. He was not always civil to our Congressmen in the old days when h governed." Now, whether this be true or not it is very certain that his treatment of the onteide barbarians" had an eminently benefi-

cial effect upon their manners.

We doubt exceedingly whether Mr. Dickens comium on the Senate, viz: "A dignified and decorous body, and its proceedings con-ducted with much gravity and order," would be at all applicable to that body at present. The member from Massachusetts, who, in the old days of which the gentleman speaks, was convioted on the floor of Congress of wilful false-hood, was literally frowned out of his seat by

"CHIVALROUS AND SEMI-CHIVAL- | the other hand, it is but a few months since Ben Butler, recently major-general in the United States army, and then member of the Sonate, was convicted of the same offence

under much more aggravated circumstances, and not only retains his sent, but is re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

the floor of Congress as have been witness use of the most abusive language in connection name, without being called to order; honesty and truth in their intercourse with each other are utterly disregarded, and the accounts of their proceedings remind us more of the rows pect from members of our supreme legislative body. Better would it be for the reputation of our statesmen had they the old "incivility" of the high-toned gentleman.

Of the "chivalrous Southrou" as a class in connection with politics, the gentleman closes his article thus: "His day is passing; in another generation his material will be gone: the chivalrous Southron will be as dead as the slavery which created bim."

In spite of the tyranny of the Radical party, his superior character will yet govern the South as of old, and there is yet within him a feeling of contempt for the "virtues of Northern modern society" which will induce him to oling with still greater tenscity to his old ens-BOUTHBON.

DENT ON THE WAR PATH. Another Political Letter from Judge Dent-Pungent Criticism of secretary Boutwell and his Political Course.

Judge Dent has written to Secretary Boutwell a pungent letter, of which the following is

To Hon. George S. Boulwell, Secretary of the

WARRINGTON D. C., August 17.

To Hon. George S. Boulwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sta.—I shall mike little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to dieny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am an entitled to a defence. Again, you hold an office of the republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: You aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success, "except" in the opinion of the people. While I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclines, "except" in the judgment of Mississippi, so in the probable results of the future we both stand adverse to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition you are ungrateful and the scrupulous as to the means of success. "To organ, the New York Sini in the same his ridicules the capacity of your peculiar fitness for his office. Your tool, air, Bullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to Save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—not to mention anything so humble as myself—were obstructions in the way of your success; because through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly weided to his support.

his support.

Now this is in direct conflict with your systematized plans. For what deneral Grant zets in the next presidential election, clearly My. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the conservative Republicans who are for Grant. That you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and denounced the conservative Republicans who are for Grant. That you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the olub with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative Republicans, a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement.

join you in denunciation of the conservative Republicans, a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement.

But, sir, "your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object, namely, to destroy the national Republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from the shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with one Richmen's in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desprease enterprise, you mean to ruin," a result from present appearances, much more likely to be reached.

Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave thirty thousand majority for Walker. Your letter, to Slokes gave Senter Tenuesee by air overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvellous notitical sagacity now active in Mississippi and Texas will repeat your calamity and again overwhelm you with discomiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your iron-clad onth and the alienation is complete, landing them all in the outstretched arms of Democracy.

But the consequences of your folly does not stop here—Ohio and conneylvania and others will follow. Decade their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears this fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the republic to robke you for a wanton ropression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise. But, sir, this will not deter you from your mad course, you will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superatructure tumbles about our ears in hopeles ruin.

When you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury and unanimously: confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you take an oath to administer your office impartially and for the exclusive objects of its creation—"To collect the revenue and control the finance of the country." I snot that office the property of the nation, and

of Seplember. The convention (Conservative) convenes on the 8th of that month, and the campaign commences on the 1st of October.
Judge Dent is confident he will be nominated.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PRATT. His Discharge for Want of Evidence-Unusual Attendance at Court-Pre-ceedings Before the United States

The case of John H. Pratt, formerly a major in the Confederate army, who was recently ar-rested in New York on a charge of murder and treason, alleged to have been committed at Jefferson, Texas, came to a conclusion on Monday, as already stated in THE NEWS. Alluding to this case, which has attracted an unusual share of public attention, the New York Times

Northern as well as Southern members, nor ... It was disposed of in a quiet and legal mandid he dare to offer himself for re-election. On him, and without any of the turbulent scenes

which many persons conjectured would occur in consequence of the lively excitement created by the couffiet of jurisdiction between Marshal Barlow and Judge McCrun. The examination into the case was conducted before United States Commissioner Osborn.

Pratt made his entrance into the building several minutes before the examination began, and was attended by a company of United States artille." His friends, who gathered in considerable force, awaited his arrival with great expectation, seemingly much concerned for fear that he would be remanded to the custody of the Texas authorities, in whose han is, it was said, his life would be sacrificed as an atonement for his misdeeds. A large number of people were assembled in the street, being attracted under the supposition that something startling would take place between the military and the sheriff's forces. After the commissioner had taken his seat and called the case of the United States vs. Pratt, there was a general eagerness annifested to see the prisoner, who was brought in through a side door. He subsequently took a *cat between General Cochrane and General Pryor, his counsel.

General Cocurabe and General 1734, and counsel.

The proceedings held before Commissioner Osborn were opened by Mr. Prior, who said that he would not appear for the prisoner at that time, because he had been legally discharged by Judge McCunn. He denied that he had any intention of abandoning his client's cause so long as he had the poar to invoke justice. The commissioner claimed that the Biate courts had no right to interfere in the case. and cired the decision of Chief Justice Tabey in the case of Abelman vs. Booth, to show he had jurisdiction over the prisoner. District Attorney Pierrepout subsequently show he had jurisdiction over the prisoner. District Attorney Pierrepont subsequently made an address defending the action of the United States authorities in holding Pratt, for examination. He said that the question about the jurisdiction of the United States had already been decided. The debate commenced at Fort Sumter in 1861, and was concluded at Appomattox Courthouse in 1865. The argument was a rude one, but it will never be repeated in our time. The District Attorney represented that the commissioner had precisely the same jurisdiction over the case as Judge Nelson would have had if it had been conducted before him, and that no one could deprive him of his jurisdiction. He said that Judge McCunn had a right to issue a writ of habeas corpus, but that and that no one could deprive him of his jurisdiction. He said that Judge McCunn had a right to issue a writ of habeas corpus, but that he should have remanded the prisoner back to the commissioner on his discovering that he was in his hands. He said that Governor Hoffman had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Texas, requesting him to remaind Pratt to his oustody. After reading a dispatch from the Secretary of War, mentioning the facts connected with the crime slieged against Pratt, the District Attorney amoun sed that the government would produce such evidence against Pratt as had been placed in its pogsession.

dence against Pratt as had been placed in its possession.

Deputy Marshal Crowly was then called, and testified as to the manner of Pratt's arrest. He said that the defendant had informed Mr. Tracy, the warden of Ludiow-street jail, that his name wan Pratt, and that he was from Jefferson. Texas. This was the only witness it to inced by the prosecution. It was understood that the District Attorney had a large mass of documentary evidence, but that it was not a super shape to be introduced in the except that it is trial of the parties implicated with trial of the parties implicated with trial on the legal evidence. The commission then gave a decision discharging the prisoner, on the ground that, judically considered, there was not sufficient legal evidence to hold him.

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers, the applause apparently being given by Pratt's friends, who accompanied him on his way out of the building, cheering at short intervals. It was reported that Pratt immediately started on his way to Causas, fearing rearrest in case witnesses should be brought here from Texas.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

markable Reminiscence—A Carte Blanche Given to General Sanby— The Radical Deadlook in Virginta-Ro Fore Reduction of the Public

A Washington letter, of Tuesday, to the Bal-

tions and circumstances attending the acceptance, occupation and evacuation of the War Department (as acting secretary) by General Grant, could have been deceived by any of his assurances. The chief reason why I desire the return of ex-President Johnson to the Senate is, that this significant chapter in our national history may be ventilated officially and in detail; if not in the emphatic language in which it was related to me. I can, however, wouch for an illustrative inculcat, not set down in the bills of condidential revelations. I saw with my own eyes this modern Cæsar "plunging" through a motley crowd assembled in the "East Boom," in the bot month of August, 1866, sweating like a bull calf, to be in time to stand alongside of Andy, while Hon. Reverdy Johnson presented the famous Philadelphia resolutions of blessed memory. I shall be borne out in my recollections by the ex-minister, when I say that no one in his vast assembly gave more decided node of approbation to the salient points of his elequent arraignment of Radical rascalities than the general of all the armles of the United States. But My. Johnson mys not, or he may, know (but whether or not the fact can be proven by unquestionable evidence,) that at that very moment, and even before, General Grant was in struct confidential political relations with Wilson, of Massachusetts, and had entered into a compact, the chief obligation on his part being the betrayal of the man whose confidence, The Yirginia and other Conthern newsparies, who are ju the babit of copying these letters, and yet are sometimes puzzled to see hew it can be known here to a sworn enemy to the administration what the head of it will do in a given contingency, may herein have an inking of the ground of the suspicion which was at the first entertained in respect to the final action of his Excellency after his celebraced interview with Meers. Baldwin, Stewart & Co.

A gentleman just here from Richmond, who is no fool, and being debug deny and laryaity inter-

to the final action of his Excellency after his celebrated interview with Meers. Baldwin, Stewart & Co.

A gentleman just here from Richmond, who is no fool, and being deeply and larzely interested in telling the truth in this matter, is no liar (although a Radical.) tells a plain story: Grant has given Canby a carte blanche; but this military upstart is deficient in the higher regions of political metaphysics. His panaces was the simple rejection of all members of the Legislature who "couldn't stake the coat-hi" He draw's these words out, I am informed, as Titus Oates did "The Pl-a-a-i" Well, after all, it is found that in the hundering deception of the President, he too, was grossly at fault. By the timest stretch of military power the two objects aimed at cannot be accomplished—namely, the "reconstruction" of the State upon Radical principles, and the naurpation of all the offices i It seems the "Conservatives" who can "take the oath" are necessary to form a quorum. Nothing whatever can be done without them—not even the passage, under compulsion, of the Friteenth amendment! The Virginians, consequently, have it yet in their power to ward off a worse blow than being etill kept out of our glorious Union.

If anything could show more plainly the

blow than being still kept out of our glorious Union.

If anything could show more plainly the charlstamy of the head of the Treasury than another, one would suppose it would be the announcement that "there would be no more reduction of the public debt for the present."
Our financial system, then, is so constituted that it is liable to augmentation or diminution by fits and starts at the bidding of the fiscal prodigy from Massachusetts. By refusing to pay accumulated, indebtedness, Mr. Romiwell Las put our lying balance sheets, kince he has been in office he says he has reduced the debt forty millions, and at that rate his underlings blate out that the reduction will be one hun-

dred millions a year! In order to make up this false showing, even the pensions have not been paid. Fifteen millions are now due them.

It is further now confessed that the monthly exhibits will not show a decrease for seven months to come! They will, on the other hand, probably show an increase which will fully eat up all this boasted reduction. To such a degraded scale have the official documents fallen!

The Advertiser says: "In the Saluda side of our district, on Saturday, the 7th August, two negroes, Edward Gillam and Tom Culbreath, were playing with a gun which was accidentally d scharged, and the contents lodged in the body of Gillem, causing his death in a few hours. A jury of iquest, Dr. D. Sheppard, magistrate, acting as coroner, was hold on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts."

Newberry. Captain John Williams, of Newberry, has disposed of his fine plantation and growing crop to Mr. Smith Livingston for \$7000, and Mr. Thos. Paysinger has sold the bmitt's place to Mr. Wallace Cline for \$1500, also his interest in the Glenn place, and purchased Mr. Wm. Mayes' interest in the Moorman place. Captain Webb has purchased that commodious brick store on Main-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Gary & Duncan.

Darlington.

are no less than nine warrants out for him now.

Williamsburg.

The Kingstree Star says: "The robbery and escape of the robbers mentioned in our last issue as having occured at this place, we are gratified to say, has terminated in the arrest of the whole party. They were arrested the next day at Effingbam on the Northeastern Raitroad, by Joseph and Henry Blakely, assisted by Conductor Moison. After committing the theft they immediately proceeded up the railroad, travelling on foot with great rapidity until they reached Effingham. The Blakelys, who are good on a cold trail, and never fail on a hot one, made their circle and discovered that they had gone the way as above stated. They followed them as far as Graham's Cross Roads, and there took the train in order to get ahead of them. At Effingham they attempted to get into the cars, when they were arrested after a considerable skirmish, in which Joe Blakely fired at one of them several times before he would surrender. Sixty dollars were found in their possession, some of the bills of which Mr. Staggers identified as soon as he say them. They are insolent villains, and made threats, we understand, that if they ever regained their liberty they would burn every house in this village. The prison here is insecure and they have been sent to Charleston forsafekeeping. They were recognized by the officers there as old offenders, having frequently been lodged in prison there before. Their real names are John Washington, Robert Jones, Robert Johnson and Henry Lifrage. Great credit is due Messre. T. J. K. Dargan, Que. W. Arms, Joe and Hoavp Blakely for their excluse Efforts they soon pretty sharp boys about this place, and to ethele them is no easy task."

FASHIONABLE BATHING COSTUME

FASHIONABLE BATHING COSTUME FOR LADIES.

er return from her estate. She has convoked before her departure from Paris an assembl of all the reigning beauties of the great world

A Washington letter, of Tuesday, to the Baltimore Gazette, says:

Although it was very clear from the start that the Conservatives in the unreconstructed States (if they really placed any rellance upon the assurances of the President) were doomed to bitter disappointment, still the Democration newspapers north of the Potomae very generally reframed from expressing a word of discouragement after it had become evident that a vast majority of the people of that unfortunate section of the country, had determined upon the desperate experiment of trusting to Puole honor. Nor have the ill-natured fings of such newspapers as the Bichmond Whig, even after it had been made manifest that Grant had deceived those who had confided in him, been sufficient to induce the real friends of the sufficient of the

always are in every country.
[Paris Letter to the London Court Journa T T. HUMPHREYS. BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS SION MERCHANT.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SB CURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

ATTENDED TO. No. ST BROAD-STREET OHABLESTON, S. C.

REFERENCES.

HOD. HEN : BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq. eneral JAMES CONKER, T. B. WABING, Esq. C. J. SCHLEFEGRELL.

No. 87 LINE-STREET.

LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BUILDING MATERIAL, LIME and PLASTER ING LATES, PARN'S, OHES, GLASSES, SHINGLES also, GROOVE AND TONGUE BOARDS, &c., cor stanuty on hand at the lowest market prices.

The property of the control of th

BETWEEN KING AND ST. PHILIP.

September 12 TO BUSINESS MEN. THE SUMTER NEWS.

PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C., IN ONE OF THE BEST PAPE'S IN THE UP
COUNTBY; has a large circulation, and affords au
perior advantages as an advartising medium. Term
ow. Address DARE & OSTREM,
February 22 Proprietors

CHAS. HICKEY, GILDER. PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFAC TURKE,

No. 845 KING-STREET CHARLESTON, S. C. LOOKING GLASSES of all sizes fitted to Frame Married.

DEVE * UX — CABUFL. — On the 16th of August, by Rev. J MERICER GREEN at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES B. DEYEAUX, of Savan-nab, Ga., to Miss LOUISE M. CABULL, of this

Wbitnarn.

WHILDEN.-Died, 19th August, 1869. HELEN FLEETWOOD, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mark S. WHILDEN, aged one year. The Relatives and Friends of the illy are invited to attend the Funeral Services, a No. 79 Beaufain-street, This Monning, at half-pas

Special Motices.

MOTICE .- CONSIGNEES PER CHOONER A. M. FLANAGAN, COLLINS Master from Philadelphia, are hereby requested to call a the subscriber's office, No. 20 Cumberland-street and sign the General Average Bond, previous to the

and sign the General activery of their Goods.

H. F. BAKER & CO , Age **-NOTICE. - PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED for the purchase of the following STEAM-

PILOI BOY. -Low pressure engine; 26 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke; capacity 110 'ons; leugth 112 feet; beam 22 feet; depth of hold 8 feet. FANNIE.—Low prossure engine, 24 inch cylinder,

feet stroke; capacity 140 tons; length 162 feet; beau 22 feet; depth of hold 7 feet.
PLANTER.—Light draft; 2 high pressure en-

giaes, 20 inch cylinder, 6 feet stroke; capacity 1230 bales cotton; length 150 feet; beam 28 feet; depth of MARION.-Light draft; high pressure engine, inch cylinder, — feet stroke; capacity 120 tons legnth 120 feet; beam 25 feet; depth of hold 5 feet. SAMSON,-Low pressure engine, 34% inch cylin-

der, 10 feet stroke; capacity 220 tons; length 142 feet; beam 25 feet; depth of hold 9 feet. RELIEF.—High prosture engine, 20 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke; capacity 33 tons; length 66 feet; beam 16 feet; depth of hold 7 feet. Also, Pilot Boat YOUNG AMERICA, as she now

Also one LIGHTER of 140 tons capacity. One LIGHTER of 80 tons capacity.

WM. P. HOLMES,

ISAAC BROWN. Executors Estate John Ferguson. APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO he People's Bank for renewal of CERTIFICATE No

JOHN BOBINSON.

September 3 THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the Franklin fire Engine Company return their sin cere thanks to their friends who subscribed th mount pecessary to purchase their new en ine.

August 20 J. J. JOSEPH, CHINESE EMIGRAND or a few days at office of M. GOLDSMITH & SON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL of CAROLINE N. SOLLEE, for fifteen (15) shares Transfer of same having been stopped.
August 18 B JOHN ROBINSON

A CARD-SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-

The above Company was organized in 1866, in consequence of the wholestle forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The disparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern companies. companies to restore their Sout ern policies, from

We keep all our money at home to build up our we seep an our money at nome to build up our impovershed country—every dollar of premium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and

"Tis not our purpose to make war on other com-panies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company—founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to lities—the true test of a company's strength second to none on this continent, being nearly \$300

number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. Johnston, gentlemen well peal personally to the people of South Carolina sealst in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institution.

J. H. MILLER,
General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company,

We cheerfully recommend the above Company the patronage of the citizens of South Carolina. Columbia, S. C .- J. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll, C. D.

Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope. Camden.—J. B. Kershaw, Wm. M. Shannon, W. E. Winnsboro'.-W. R. Robertson, J. B. McCants.

James H. Rion.
Yorkville.—W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James Mason, I. D. Witherspoon, J. R. Bratton, J. T. Lowry, R. G. McCaw.

Anderson.-J. L. Orr. on Bagood. Clarendon.—Jao. L. Manning, T. C. Richardson

REFERENCES IN CHARLESTON. General JAME: CONNER, Mesers. PELZER, RODGERS & CO, JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., GEO.

H. WALTER, Esq. 2mos August 19 LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUES-TION.—What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent hu-

Clearly, it is Health; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestima

ble treasure endeavor to procerve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it? These questions have been asked in all ages, bu never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day, and the answers which com mon sense, enlightened by science and experience, give to them in the Nineteenth Century may be

briefly stated thus: protect the system against all influences the and to generate disease, there is nothing like invig-

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by impradence or any other cause, the system must be simultaneously, strongthened, regu-lated and purified.

ated and purified.

These ends can only be attained through the ager cy of a preparation which combines the attributes of a tonic, a corrective, 'a blood depurent, and an 'spe

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing drastic, irritating or inflammatory. The inices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and those are rendered diffusible by combination with the spirinous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stim

ulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating and of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS TO ALL. POINTS OF IN-

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

THE YACH F ELFANCR WILL, NOW RESUME her trips to all points in the barbor
Apply to A. A. GOLDSMITH,
At M. Goldsmith & son's,
Vesdue Range.
Or to THOMAS YOUNG, Captain, on board.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FINE PART SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affirding an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our boautiful barbor. For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE 120.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHERL,
STEAMNHIP CHAMPION, R. W.
LOCKWOOD, Commander, will sail
from edger's south Wharf on SATRDAY. 21st August, a' 5 o'clock P. M.

As An extrs charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board after eailing.

As No Billis of Lading eigned after the steamer
sayes.

aves.

23 Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to loston and Providence, R. I.

23 through Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

25 Through Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

25 The Steamers of this line are first class in very respect, and their Tables are supplied with all he delicacles of the New York and Charleston marries.

tets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO. Agonts,

JAMES ADGER & CO. Agonts,

ST The MANHATTAN will follow on SATURDAY,

be 38th August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

August 16.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP F ALCON
Captain J. D. HORSEY, will sail for
Baltimore on FRIDAZ, 20th of August,
at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., from
Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

For Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the MORTHWES!

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Union Wharve PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY 8

THEOGOH LINE 20
CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS:
STRAMFERS OF THE ABOV
line leave Pier No. 42, North Bivey,
food of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates is it
on Bunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for Bouth Pacific and Central Americas
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 1th or each month connects with:

Departure of 11th of each month connects with e new steam line from Panama to Australia and w Zealand. ip JPAAN leaves Bon Francisco for Chin. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go irect from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, tedicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf-toot of Cand-sireet, North River, New York. March 12 1yr F. R. BABY, Agent,

Special Motices.

FRENCH BEAUTIES OWE THEIR elegant complexions to the use of MILE OF VIO-LETS, now the most popular cosmetic in Europe. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, United States Agent, New

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. - ALL PER. SONS having claims against the Estate of WILLIAM GODFREY, Eq., late of Colleton County, will pre-sent the same process's attented, and those indebted to said Estate will make payment either to HEN-DERSON & BEHRE, Attorneys at Law, at this

W. C. P. BELLINGER, Qualifiant C. G. HENDERSON. Walterboro', S. C., August 3d, 1869. August 6

MARENGO. -F E VER AND AGUR CURE, TONIO, FEVER PREVENTIVE—This val-uable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persuasion of friends, who have used it with the most beneficial results, the It is warranted to cure CHILL9 AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PUBIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digeshas no superior, and for debility arising from the credulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All pleased with its effect, that they will readily endorse is, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its effi-cacy and value, refer to MABENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

MARENĜO is a genuine Southern preparation; the proprietor and munufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction. NO HUMBUG. TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD-RICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and Jehr reets, Charleston, S. C. June 8

** "FRESH AS A MAIDEN'S BLUSH"_ Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of BAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in So-

The MAGNOLIA BALM changes the rustic Conv. try Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Surfmer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained,

ple to all who will invest seventy-five cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the MAGNO

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the mwfimo AT ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-- ON THE

Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Man-cood, with the humans view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge, Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. May 22

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,_THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tinta; rem edies the leffects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bondsteet, New York May 15

AF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the sub-jects: How to Live and What to Live for; Yorth, Maturity and Uld Age; Manbood generally reviewed; the Cause of Indigention; Platulence and Mer rous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophi warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : SECRETARY BALLYMORE MUREUM OF AWARD. MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltim April 19